

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
NORTHERN DIVISION**

ROBERT TAYLOR,  
ADC #091545

PLAINTIFF

v.

3:19-cv-00334-KGB-JJV

KEVIN MOLDER, Sheriff,  
Poinsett County Detention Center; *et al.*

DEFENDANTS

**PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The following recommended disposition has been sent to United States District Judge Kristine G. Baker. Any party may serve and file written objections to this recommendation. Objections should be specific and should include the factual or legal basis for the objection. If the objection is to a factual finding, specifically identify that finding and the evidence that supports your objection. An original and one copy of your objections must be received in the office of the United States District Court Clerk no later than fourteen (14) days from the date of the findings and recommendations. The copy will be furnished to the opposing party. Failure to file timely objections may result in a waiver of the right to appeal questions of fact.

If you are objecting to the recommendation and also desire to submit new, different, or additional evidence, and to have a new hearing for this purpose before either the District Judge or Magistrate Judge, you must, at the time you file your written objections, include the following:

1. Why the record made before the Magistrate Judge is inadequate.
2. Why the evidence to be proffered at the new hearing (if such a hearing is granted) was not offered at the hearing before the Magistrate Judge.
3. The details of any testimony desired to be introduced at the new hearing in the form

of an offer of proof, and a copy or the original of any documentary or other non-testimonial evidence desired to be introduced at the new hearing.

From this submission, the District Judge will determine the necessity for an additional evidentiary hearing. Mail your objections and “Statement of Necessity” to:

Clerk, United States District Court  
Eastern District of Arkansas  
600 West Capitol Avenue, Suite A149  
Little Rock, AR 72201-3325

## **DISPOSITION**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Robert Taylor (“Plaintiff”) is confined in the Poinsett County Detention Center (“PCDC”). He has filed a *pro se* Complaint, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging Defendants violated his constitutional rights. (Doc. No. 2.) After careful consideration, I recommend the Complaint be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

### **II. SCREENING**

The Prison Litigation Reform Act requires federal courts to screen prisoner complaints seeking relief against a governmental entity, officer, or employee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that: (a) are legally frivolous or malicious; (b) fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (c) seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(A)(b).

An action fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted if it does not plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). The factual allegations must be weighted in favor of Plaintiff. *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32 (1992). “In other words, the § 1915(d) frivolousness determination, frequently made *sua sponte* before the defendant has even been asked to file an answer, cannot

serve as a factfinding process for the resolution of disputed facts.” *Id.* But regardless of whether a plaintiff is represented or appearing *pro se*, his “complaint must contain specific facts supporting its conclusions.” *Martin v. Sargent*, 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir. 1985).

A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556. The plausibility standard is not akin to a “probability requirement,” but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. Where a complaint pleads facts that are “merely consistent with” a defendant's liability, it “stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility” of entitlement to relief. *Id.* at 557.

Title 42 of the United States Code, section 1983 allows an individual to bring suit against persons who, under color of state law, have caused him to be “depriv[ed] of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws” of the United States. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1996). Section 1983 itself “creates no substantive rights; it merely provides remedies for deprivation of rights established elsewhere.” *City of Oklahoma City v. Tuttle*, 471 U.S. 808, 816 (1985) (citations omitted). In order to state a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

### **III. PLAINTIFF’S COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff alleges the meals served at the PCDC are nutritionally inadequate and that “some inmates” have recorded weight loss. (Doc. No. 2 at 4.) But, prisoners cannot bring claims on behalf of other inmates. *Martin v. Sargent*, 780 F.3d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir. 1985). Also, Plaintiff’s bare allegation that the meals are inadequate, without further explanation, is insufficient

to plead a plausible claim. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (explaining that “labels and conclusions” and “naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement” are insufficient to plead a § 1983 claim). Specifically, Plaintiff has not provided sufficient information about his *personal* experience, such as a description of the food he typically received, clarification as to how those meals were nutritionally inadequate, and an explanation of whether he lost weight or otherwise suffered any harmful effects.

Also, there is no vicarious liability in a § 1983 action. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 676 (2009); *Parrish v. Ball*, 594 F.3d 993, 1001 (8th Cir. 2010); *see also Keeper v. King*, 130 F.3d 1309, 1314 (8th Cir. 1997) (holding that the “general responsibility for supervising the operations of a prison is insufficient to establish the personal involvement required to support [§ 1983] liability”). This means that, to proceed with a § 1983 claim, a prisoner “must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official’s own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676. Plaintiff named Sheriff Kevin Molder, Chief Deputy Steve Roex, Jail Administrator Trish Marsal, and Jail Supervisor Doyal Ramey as Defendants. But, he did not explain how each of them, through their own individual actions, caused him to receive nutritionally inadequate meals.

Importantly, I previously explained these pleading deficiencies to Plaintiff in my November 21, 2019 Order, gave him thirty (30) days to file an Amended Complaint curing them, and cautioned him I would recommend dismissal if he failed to do so. (Doc. No. 3.) Plaintiff has not done so in the time allowed.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

IT IS, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDED that:

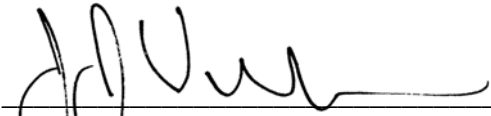
1. The Complaint (Doc. No. 2) be DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to state

a claim upon which relief may be granted.

2. Dismissal of this action count as a “strike” for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).<sup>1</sup>

3. The Court certify, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an *in forma pauperis* appeal from an Order adopting this recommendation and the accompanying Judgment would not be taken in good faith.

DATED this 30th day of December 2019.

  
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JOE J. VOLPE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup> Title 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) provides as follows: “In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.”